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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
CUBA

IPF:(1992-96) $11 038 000
(CUB/92/G31) - Protecting Biodiversity and Establishing Sustainable Development of the Sabana-Camaguey Ecosystem

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	7 July 1993
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Cuban Academy of Sciences
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 997 400 Source of funds: GEF
Total UNDP budget:	$1 997 400

Project background

Cuba has the highest documented levels of biodiversity in the West Indies - one of the world's richest biological zones - and ranks unusually high compared to nearby continental countries with 25 times more known species of vertebrates and vascular plants per hectare than the United States or Canada. These levels will increase greatly as the remaining forty percent of the Cuban biota is discovered and catalogued. As a region within Cuba, the Sabana-Camaguey Ecosystem (SCE) is exceptional with an area of high species richness and endemism. The SCE comprises 75,000 square kilometres of land and sea, including 2500 islands and cays, the entire adjacent mainland watershed, and the ocean zone to the international maritime boundary in the Bahamas Strait.

In recognition of its high biodiversity and productivity, the Sabana - Camaguey Ecosystem has been designated a high priority area for conservation by the Academy of Sciences of Cuba (ACC) and the National Commission for the Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources (COMARNA). At the same time, however, increasing pressures for rapid economic development, especially with the potential to generate foreign currency, are accelerating resource extraction and tourism planning and development in the SCE. The sustainable utilization and management of the SCE's biodiversity should provide the basis for both its long-term protection and a process of economic development consistent with national aspirations and comparative advantages.

Description of project

The long-term objectives of the project are to: (a) protect the high levels of biodiversity in the Sabana-Camaguey Ecosystem in the context of expanding tourism and other resource development; and (b) develop a locally-adapted model of tourism that is sensitive to the ecological resources of the region while providing substantial economic benefits, biodiversity protection advantages, and improved tourism opportunities.

1/ This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) strengthen the scientific and environmental planning and management capabilities of Cuban agencies at the national, regional and local levels; (b) develop the biodiversity knowledge base to improve planning, management, and sustainable development of the area; (c) strengthen the technical infrastructure of key institutions to carry out research and monitoring of coastal and marine ecosystems; (d) develop a strategic plan and planning process for the Sabana-Camaguey Ecosystem fully integrating tourism and other economic activities with biodiversity protection to achieve sustainable development; and (e) raise public understanding and awareness of the biodiversity of the Sabana-Camaguey Ecosystem and its significance for local and national development.

Inputs

UNDP will provide international consultants in strategic environmental planning (two man-months), terrestrial and marine protected area planning (three man-months); tourism/ecotourism and resort master planning (three man-months); strategic tourism finance and marketing (two man-months) biodiversity information management system using GIS and National Biodiversity databases (four man-months); scientific equipment specialists (two man-months) and biodiversity research and information management system specialist (four man-months); fellowships, study tours and workshops in environmental management, biodiversity protection, and tourism planning; and scientific, operational and computer equipment.

Financial data

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Personnel	537 600
Subcontract	87 200
Training	150 000
Equipment	1 162 800
Miscellaneous	59 800
Total	1 997 400

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
MEXICO

IPF:(1992-1996) $ 7 346 000

(MEX/93/027) - International Cooperation for Social, Indigenous and Non-Governmental Organizations

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	7 July 1993
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Directorate General for Technical and Scientific Cooperation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 400 000 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$ 485 400
Total UNDP budget:	$ 885 400

Project background

Relations between NGO and government authorities in Mexico have long been a source of friction. In an effort to improve the dialogue between these two sectors, and also to advocate for an enhanced role of the NGOs in the Mexican society, UNDP/Mexico sponsored in September 1992 a workshop "Civil Society and International Cooperation", attended by representatives of 13 NGOs networks, government and multilateral agencies. The objective was to learn what problems existed and what dialogue could be established among NGOs, the Government, and multilateral agencies, and to discuss concrete possibilities of collaboration among the three parties. This workshop was a milestone; and for the first time, representatives from the three parties sat around a table to hold a frank and open discussion.

The workshop resulted in a consensus decision to initiate a new form of relationship between NGOs, government and multilateral institutions through a UNDP project focused on the strengthening of social, indigenous, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) so that civil society could broaden the scope of participation in the development process. On the basis of this objective a tripartite working group was established to define the objectives and activities of the project document, through a process of consultations and transparent negotiations among the parties involved. The present approval is in fact the first result of this consensus building process.

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Description of project

The project will respond to the priority of the National Development Plan to "strengthen channels of dialogue with civil society, and to promote social participation in development issues"[2/]. It also falls within two of the areas of concentration of the Fifth Cycle Country Programme: (1) water and environment; and (2) poverty and population; and three of UNDP's priority areas namely, poverty eradication and grass-roots participation in development, environmental problems, and women in development. In addition it supports the basic theme of the international year of indigenous populations (1993).

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) strengthen the NGOs and their work through an extensive training programme that will be defined as an activity of the project itself; (b) improve the quality of the dialogue among NGOs and with governmental institutions and multilateral organizations, in order to achieve greater support for their activities and to ensure that others benefit from their experience; and (c) mobilize resources to provide reimbursable financing to productive NGO projects and to finance social and environmental NGO projects. As an innovative feature the project will receive parallel financing from OAS to support this last objective.

To accomplish the above, three types of tripartite committees will be established: (i) Advisory Committees; (ii) Coordinating Committee; and (iii) a General Committee. The operational and administrative activities of the project will be performed by a Technical Secretary who will be recruited for that purpose.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 86 work-months of administrative support personnel; 172 work-months of local professional personnel in the technical and administrative areas; reimbursable financing to productive NGOs' projects and resources to finance social and environmental NGOs' projects; subcontracts for specific consultancies on workshop contents and materials; in-service training; and hardware and software for information processing and telecommunications, training and office equipment.

Financial data

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Personnel	380 100
Subcontract	280 700
Training	107 000
Equipment	79 600
Miscellaneous	38 000
Total	885 400

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2/ National Development Plan 1989-1994. SPP, May 1989, p. 129

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT OF

(INT/93/650) - SPR-Funded Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation During the Fifth Cycle

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	14 July 1993
Expected duration:	Three years and six months
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$2 095 000 Source of funds: SPR
Available programming level:	$4 905 000
Total UNDP budget:	$7 000 000

Project background

New approaches and modalities - Evaluation assumes greater importance during the Fifth Cycle as UNDP moves progressively from the project to programme approach, promotes greater decentralization of authority to the field offices and develops the national execution modality. Particular attention will also need to be paid to measurement of UNDP progress in addressing the six areas of focus delineated in Governing Council's Decision 90/34. To keep pace with these developments, evaluation activities will need to develop new instruments and tools.

Programme Quality - Improvement in propgramme quality continues to be of paramount importance and in its decision 90/14 the Council noted that attention should be paid to strengthening "monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure that evaluation results have retroactive effects on current programmes and improve future programming". Yet again in Decision 92/24 the Council formally requested "the Administrator to expand and accelerate measures that ensure genuine feedback and use of results attained through evaluations and assessments to the programme activities of the UNDP as well as to Governments.."

Strengthening of Evaluation Capacity of Governments - In its decisions 83/12, 86/28 and 90/14, the Governing Council has also repeatedly mandated that UNDP should pay specific attention to strengthening the evaluation capacity of recipient Governments. In addition, the Council encouraged UNDP (Decision 89/35) "to strengthen the evaluation of programme and project impact, and to further integrate it into thematic evaluation, taking into account the views of national experts when conducting the evaluation". The successor arrangements for agency support costs (Decision 90/26) also clearly indicate that Executing Agencies will under TSS 1 be invited to carry out or jointly participate with UNDP to sectoral or thematic evaluations.

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DEC 1992

This SPR programme for Monitoring and Evaluation in the Fifth Cycle, has been designed to respond to the interests and demands delineated above. An outline of this programme was presented for SPR funding amounting to $7 million and endorsed by the Governing Council in early 1992.

Description of project

This programme has three broad objectives, namely: (1) the assessment of UNDP performance on high priority issues during the Fifth Cycle; (2) the improvements of programme quality through the increased use of evaluation feedback mechanisms; and (3) the development of monitoring and evaluation systems in recipient countries.

The first objective covering the measurement and evaluation of the quality and impact of UNDP-funded technical assistance in the six areas of focus, will be achieved through strategy, policy, programme and process evaluations. To achieve the record objective which covers the improvement of feedback mechanisms, this SPR programme will include ex-post and ex-ante use of evaluation and expand/improve databanks/information services and networks. The third objective of supporting monitoring and evaluation systems in recipient countries will be achieved through undertaking country studies, papers, training courses, study tours/seminars and the circulation of a Directories of Evaluation Authorities and of Training Institutions.

This programme will build on Central Evaluation Office (CEO) experience during the third and fourth cycles and will have a global focus. An independent evaluation will; be carried out toward the latter part of the Fifth Cycle and this evaluation will also be reported upon to the Standing Committee of Programme Matters of the Governing Council.

Inputs

UNDP will provide numerous consultants in monitoring and evaluation; in-service training, study tours and seminars; travel costs, report writing and editing costs and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	5 880 000
Training	420 000
Miscellaneous	420 000
Total	7 000 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

IPF:(1992-96) $10 481 000
(PNG/92/G31) - National conservation and Resource Management Programme

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	14 July 1993
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Department of Environment and Conservation
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$5 000 000 Source of funds: GEF
Previous UNDP contribution:	$ 509 800 (Preparatory Assistance)
Total UNDP budget:	$5 509 800

Project background

With its unique ecosystem and a high degree of endemism, Papua New Guinea is said to contribute five percent of the world's biodiversity. The most serious threats to biodiversity conservation in the nation are the slash-and-burn practice of subsistent agriculture and increasing commercial logging especially in lowland rain forests, followed by mining and infrastructure development. Conservation of biological resources in general has become a major Government preoccupation in the recent years. A recent culmination was seen in the development and adoption, with UNDP/World Bank support, of the National Forestry and Conservation Action Plan (NFCAP) in 1991. During the NFCAP process a national objective was set to bring under conservation 20 percent of the land and coastal areas. The NFCAP Project Status Report of 1992 cities more than a dozen conservation related projects at various stages of preparation. With a ban on export of unprocessed logs in many countries in Asia, pressure on Papua New Guinea's forest resources is increasing. The Government is trying to accelerate legislative actions to effectively deal with this situation.

For various reasons, inter alia, the shortage of resources and effective operational practices to address the complexity of conservation in the country the present conservation areas cover only two percent of the country, comprising four national parks, four provincial parks and 21 wildlife management areas (WMA). The review of conservation areas system indicates that future programmes of biodiversity conservation need to develop a new approach. In Papua New Guinea where 97 percent of land and nearshore areas are customarily owned and 80 percent of the population are in the rural subsistent economy, future conservation efforts will be built on full support, initiative and participation of local communities and groups, and innovative approaches which will ensure people's livelihood as well as biodiversity preservation. Against this background, and following extensive formulation work with active involvement of government agencies, landholders, community groups, and the private sector, as well as national and international NGOs, the concept of

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Integrated Conservation and Development (ICAD) has been endorsed as the major strategy for future conservation activities. ICAD areas are to be developed and piloted by DEC, with the aim to securing conservation of biodiversity by promoting social and economic development and providing alternative sources of income.

Description of project

The long-range objective of the programme is to establish two pilot ICAD areas, a conservation Resource Centre (CRC) Biodiversity Conservation Trust Fund and Environment Levy, and a National Conservation Council (NCC). The immediate objectives are to: (a) develop and implement the ICAD project strategy; (b) establish biodiversity objectives and monitoring criteria; (c) institute community capacity building for sustained management of the ICAD area; (d) strengthen and mobilize the local NGOs; (e) mobilize and coordinate the inputs from other government agencies and the private sector as well as donors; (f) enable the Conservation Resource Center (CRC) review, plan, implement, technically backstop and coordinate inputs; (g) establish the Biodiversity Conservation Trust Fund and Environment Levy to ensure long-term sustainability of conservation efforts in the country; (h) conduct a further study on the subjects mentioned above and build a broad-based consensus; (i) review independently through the National Conservation Council (NCC) conservation efforts, and advise on policy matters; (g) support the finalization and operationalization of NCC subject to Cabinet approval, within 18 months of the project initiation; and (h) enable the NCC to act as a steering committee and guide the future implementation of this project.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a CTA (60 work-months) and a resource economist (36 man months); consultants in agriculture, tree crops, non-timber products, social anthropology (national) and others (total 32.5 man-months); national ICAD project staff (184 man-months) and support staff (120 man-months); subcontracts; training expenses at DEC and the project sites; equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

The Government of the Netherlands has agreed to finance a major initiative in the field of biodiversity conservation in PNG's rainforest ecosystems through trust fund arrangement with FAO. It is anticipated that the Dutch Government may contribute up to (US) $4 million. Also on parallel co-financing, the World Wildlife Fund will be implementing another ICAD project with financing ($3 million) from Chevron.

Financial data

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Personnel	2 410 500
Subcontract	693 400
Training	689 200
Equipment	581 400
Miscellaneous	350 300
Support costs	275 200
Total	5 000 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE REGIONAL BUREAU FOR AFRICA

IPF: (1992-1996) $181 600 000

(RAF/93/002) - Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA)
Trade Development and Promotion

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	28 July 1993
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	International Trade Center (ITC)
Government implementing agency:	PTA Secretariat, PTA Bank, Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FCCI)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 1 205 600 Source of funds: IPF
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 1 769 900 Source of funds: (The Netherlands)
	$ 789 400 Source of funds: (Belgium)
Total UNDP budget:	$ 3 764 900

Project background

Principal arrangements for regional integration are trade-based. Over the last decade important progress has been made in implementing the various provisions of the treaty of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern Africa. Yet, a consensus has emerged on the need to accelerate the process of market integration if the goal of creating a common market by the year 2000 is to be attained. For this purpose the PTA formulated the PTA Trade and Development Strategy which was adopted by the PTA Authority in January 1992. An initiative to facilitate cross-border private investment, trade and payments in the PTA, Southern African Development Community (SADC), Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) sub-region was launched in June 1992 with the support of the CEC, ADB, IMF and WB. The initiative seeks to build on the progress achieved under the national structural adjustment programs and to strengthen the momentum generated by PTA, SADC and IOC towards regional integration. A Common Program of Action (CPA) has been elaborated by Country Technical Working Groups. The CPA consists of measures in the areas of (i) Trade; (ii) Payments and Exchange Systems; (iii) Investment; and (iv) Institutional Development.

A major objective of the initiative will be to support the reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers. A major thrust of the PTA strategy in the 1990s will be the implementation of an integrated programme of trade development and promotion

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activities, building on the achievements obtained to date in fostering intra-PTA trade expansion. The focus of this PTA strategy is to further enhance awareness of the PTA market potential and to broaden assistance to the business community in taking advantage of existing intra-PTA trade opportunities.

Description of project

The project aims at making a contribution to the process of economic integration in Eastern and Southern Africa, through trade expansion and institutional development. Based on experience gained in the Fourth UNDP Cycle, particularly in the fields of market development and trade information services, as well as in terms of capacities already developed, the PTA Trade Development and Promotion Programme consists of different modules, grouping related activities within an integrated framework as follows: (1) Market and production development and promotion which deals with (a) successful completion of trade negotiations of around $250 million among PTA business enterprises by the terminal year of the programme, as a result of 60 supply and demand surveys, 5 buyers/sellers meetings and other marketing missions; and (b) realization of an export target of $ 5 million per annum for 10 to 15 pilot enterprises, and additional catalytic/multiplier effect, as a result of support in designing export expansion plan and supporting export market management, product adaptation etc.. (2) Trade Information Services which involves ensuring continuous and regular flow of information required for the expansion and diversification of intra-PTA trade in a sustainable manner to the business communities of the member States, through an upgrading and expansion of the capacity of the Trade Information Network (TINET); and (3) Support Services for intra-PTA Trade and Investment Promotion which entails the (a) introduction of specific trade financing schemes by the PTA Bank and cooperating national institutions; and (b) establishment and/or strengthening of capabilities in the PTA Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other similar organizations, to assist the export- and import-oriented business communities in their intra-PTA trade expansion efforts.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 118 work-months for four advisers in respectively, trade promotion, trade information, export finance and computerization; 50 work-months for consultancies in fairs, enterprises, trade information, financial services and chambers of commerce; administrative support personnel; subcontracts for supply/demand surveys; group training, including buyers/sellers meetings, trade info, financial services and chambers of commerce; equipment for office equipment, reproduction, computers for network and logistics; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	2 667 400
Subcontract	142 500
Training	435 000
Equipment	238 000
Miscellaneous	282 000
Total	3 764 900

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT OF THE ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

IPF:(1992-96) $ 151 400 000
(RAS/93/G34) - Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution - East Asia Seas

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	21 June 1993
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	IMO
Government implementing agency:	Republic of Korea (TBD)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$8 000 000 Source of funds: GEF
Total UNDP budget:	$8 000 000

Project background

Marine pollution in the heavily taxed East Asian Seas is the result of human activity both on land (sewage, industrial effluent, sediments, oil, hazardous wastes and agricultural wastes) and, to a lesser extent, at sea (marine transportation and offshore hydrocarbon exploration and production). On land, one is faced with rising population pressure, poverty and unwise natural resource management; at sea, increasingly frequent oil spills, offshore exploration, and intentional waste dumping give rise to increasingly dismal forecasts for the future conditions of the waters.

The main constraints to implementing solutions to these problems include insufficient political will and consensus; lack of trained personnel at the policy planning, and management levels; the absence of integration, coordination, and cooperation between agencies and governments; and insufficient funds or economic justifications for investment in appropriate technologies and other means to control pollution.

There are also technical problems requiring scien' 'fic solution/analysis and issues on common methodologies and standards for resolving some of the conflicts on environmental; quality which cut across political boundaries. There is, as yet, no harmonization of regulations on water quality in the region; therefore a regional approach is imperative to deal with institutional capacity to cope with the increasing coastal and marine pollution. A comprehensive picture of the state of the marine environment, a regional information network, and active participation therein are all lacking. Marine pollution management will require the creation of awareness of the importance of public involvement in the development and implementation of management measures, and the creation of sustainable financing to ensure long-term solutions.

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Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) develop policies, plans and programmes on control and management; (b) strengthen national and regional infrastructures and upgrade technical skills and management capabilities for the application of preventionand control of pollution and enhancement of marine environment overall; (c) establish appropriate financial instruments for long-term sustainability and self-reliance of national and regional efforts; and (d) select pilot demonstration sights in the East Asia Seas to show the possible approaches to the problems at hand.

Based upon the demonstration site lessons, each participating country can develop and adapt new marine pollution management strategies. Capacity will be built to sustain such initiatives as a regional monitoring and information network, standardization research methodologies, and the production of "State of the Marine Environment" reports. The practical orientation of training, based on current marine pollution management needs, and experiences at the demonstration sites focusing respectively on mitigation, prevention and oil spill response, will promote a more effective approach to marine pollution management. Representation of the private sector on the Steering Committee and analysis of specific financing options will give the private sector a significant presence in the project; and a resource economist and other economics experts will be employed to integrate economic feasibility and sustainability.

Inputs

UNDP will provide one programme manager, three technical experts including resource economist, legal specialist and data/information specialist, and three national sub-project site managers; international consultants including coastal zone planners, oil spill, legal, GIS; subcontracts for public education/information activities to be undertaken by NGOs or Government agencies; training re: compliance with international conventions such as MARPOL, London Convention and Oil Spill Response by IMO; and for in-country and regional training on coastal planning, GIS, water quality measurements, etc., and exchanges; expendable equipment including computer software; lab equipment such as glass and plastic chemicals and sample bottles and chemicals for analytical sampling, aerial photos and training materials; and nonexpendable equipment including water samplers, measurement & Laboratory equipment such as flurometers, gas chromotograph, spectrophotometer, analyzers, computers, facsimile machines.

Financial data

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Personnel	4 720 000
Subcontract	500 000
Training	1 200 000
Equipment	800 000
Overhead costs	480 000
Miscellaneous	300 000
Total	8 000 000

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